

THAT CAISSON EXPLA

### The Chicago Accident Was

the morning of the 16th ultimo in China a caisson belonging to battery F of second artillery of the United States blew up with fearful force, killing the artillerymen and a trooper and wounding thirteen others, besides damaging property in the vicinity of the place where the explosion occurred. It was thought at the time, and so announced, that explosion was unprecedented—that nothing like it had ever occurred before. But is then another instance where a limber

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tended, probably the only other instance of the kind, has come to light. It occurred in India in the fall of 1808. Capt. Clement Bellairs, at present the fair grounds superintendent at Wheeling, was in British service and stationed at Bellary, Mysore. At the time of the Chicago Boston Capt. Bellairs was at Lake Minnucan recuperating. He saw the account of the affair, stating that it was unique, and immediately he sent Nelson A. Miles relating Indian affairs. Capt. Bellairs spent nine months in the Indian service. The Republic reporter called on the captain presently home and he told him the story is pretty much in the fair grounds yes-day and heard the account of the explosion which was said to be the best in the captain's own language.

We were stationed at Bellary, which is one of the districts known as the Ceded Districts, in the Madras Presidency, in the southern part of India. Major

Edward Hennigan was in command, while Capt. W. F. Caine was commanding the battery in which the

[illegible]

They then gallop past the center at top speed. On this

limber battery, which was leading, had been hit by a shell from the center gun of the following battery, which was firing three shots a minute. The explosion was so close that the force of the explosion was against the drivers of the guns, which was No. 2, and the two limber gunners, were killed instantly. The other two batteries, Nos. 1 and 3, which, with the one in the center the explosion occurred, formed the center half battery, and which were ninety yards on each side of the center gun. In the British service the farmer never always rides in the rear of No. 2, but in the American service he is always the fellow named Taylor, was riding in the usual position, mounted on a roan horse, and was the first to jump back from the two limber boxes. He ran forward, struck his horse in the chest, and the cavity, and was afterward ordered to have the truck and the

s. Sergt. Taylor was terribly  
d disfigured; so much so th

vered enough to be around, after weeks of waiting, his body was as stiff as sulphate of copper and his physicians said that the dye would remain clear for the rest of his life, which it did, and he was able to walk again, but the cause of the awful accident. The battery's regular ammunition inspection plan was not followed. The lieutenant in command of that half battery kept his men waiting for some time before he arrived to make the inspection—longer than he had intended. The men had past before he had concluded. In a haste to get to dinner they had no time to go to the magazine and get one or more shells, of which there are fifty-three in each limber box, and some of them had dribbled out. The joints of the limber and the axle of the gun which they galloped past produced friction on the outside of a shell or shot, and the collected shells in the magazine of the field battery the explosion would undoubtedly have been communicated to the

the consequences would have  
beed."

**ELECTRIC HAIR BLEACHING.**

**New Method of Converting Brunettes Into Blondes in Quick Time.**

The Electric World.

An enterprising hair dyer has projected a new method of converting brunettes into blondes in quick time. The subject of operation seats herself in an operating chair, somewhat similar to that used by dentists, and rests her head on a neck rest, which is a piece of brass or metal plate, which is the negative terminal of a rather strong battery, the current from which is sufficient to exert a moderate decomposing action on solutions of salts, containing a bleaching agent such as chlorine. The tresses are allowed to fall over the plate, and are treated with a solution of the same. The inventor has a notion of what the inventor terms his "electric hair brush," composed of metallic bristles.

which are electrically connected to the source of the current thus

live pole of the battery, is slowly and fully drawn through the hair. The result is a decomposition which takes place, the bleaching agent is activated and the coloring matter in the hair is lightened. The discoverer declares that the process gives the hair a glow, is varied at pleasure, and may also be fully regulated; furthermore, he stresses that the hair is not damaged, that the hair "bleached" hair, but is more beautiful and in every way able to deceive the expert in such matters. While the hair is so much improved from the chemical standpoint, the object attained in his statements are true, is one which is not to be despised. The inventor has a great amount of praise. Still another blonde (7) effect of the current is obtained by the use of a vibrator, which seems to crush vanity-prone women into the shape of "make ladies" lips resemble coral and their dazzling redness. His process is, of course, a very simple one, and the unhealthy reddening of the lips by force

an inflammation by means of Faradic current.

very pretty good evidence that his theory of opposing rings of "hot" and "cold" beauties" at all times of the and it is quite amusing to watch the "hot" beauties who are "hot" in the brains at their disposal emerge from gilded den feeling their fevered lips their tongues and trying to smile while are paying too dear for their witless."

**Curious Properties of the Ruby.** The chief scientific interest of the ruby is that it flows like the extraordinary peculiarities of structure that it presents well as from the mysterious qualities determine its striking color. It is found in crystals of great variety of shape and all having a tendency to the peculiar form of growth known to crystallographers as the "trigonal bipyramid." It is commonly cut in the form of a "heart" or "cushion" with polarized light, its complex and round to be wonderfully complex, and

ler the microscope its exterior  
 ered with a strange network

occurrence of molecular changes. But by the most modern methods about corundum crystal is the fact that it is always found to have increased and rounded corners, and that it is often white imprisoned in its midst. The stranger is the fact that these "included" foreign bodies lie generally disposed of in lines meeting each other at an angle of 90 degrees, the result being to produce the phenomenon of "asterism," which is the name given to the star-like pattern observable on certain jewels cut with a flat surface. It has now been found that the fluid is no other than liquid silicic acid gas, reduced to that condition by being under great pressure.

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**use Horstford's Acid Phosphate.**

R. B. Pettitt, Sherman, Texas, says: "I have used Horstford's Acid Phosphate for dyspepsia with great success. I have been a free remedy."